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2	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
4	x
5	In the Matter of:
6	Case No.
7	LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC., ET AL., 08-13555-jmp
8	Debtors.
9	
10	x
11	In the Matter of:
12	Case No.
13	LEHMAN BROTHERS INC., 08-01420-jmp SIPA
14	Debtor.
15	
16	x
17	U.S. Bankruptcy Court
18	One Bowling Green
19	New York, New York
20	May 18, 2011
21	10:06 AM
22	
23	BEFORE:
24	HON. JAMES M. PECK
25	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

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2	Motion of Prudence M. Waltz for Abstention
3	
4	Lehman Brothers Special Financing Inc.'s Motion for
5	Authorization to (i) Cause 1271 LLC to Issue Classes of
6	Interests, (ii) Sell Interests in 1271 LLC and (iii) Make a
7	Capital Contribution to 1271 LLC
8	
9	Debtors' Motion Authorizing the Debtors to Implement Procedures
10	for the Settlement of Avoidance Claims
11	
12	Debtors' Motion for Authorization to Settle and Satisfy
13	Corporate Franchise Tax Claims of the New York State Department
14	of Taxation and Finance
15	
16	Debtors' Motion to Assume Certain Aircraft Lease Agreements and
17	to Consummate Certain Related Transactions
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25	Transcribed by: Dena Page

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18	ALSO PRESENT:
19	DANIEL EHRMANN, Lehman Brothers Special Financing Inc.
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PROCEEDINGS

MR. SINGH: Good morning, Your Honor. Sunny Singh,
Weil, Gotshal & Manges on behalf of the Chapter 11 debtors.

Your Honor, if we could just proceed through the agenda.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. SINGH: The first matter on the agenda, Your Honor, is the motion of Prudence Waltz for abstention and clarification of this Court's December 22nd, 2010 order. As Your Honor may recall, this matter relates to a state court proceeding in California where Ms. Waltz seeks to cancel a purportedly fraudulent deed and recover the underlying property. There were a number of subsequent transfers and the mortgage ultimately came to be owned by LBHI. Your Honor, this motion, which we believe really is a request for clarification, has been resolved by stipulation. The stipulation would set for the claims and matters that could be determined in the state court proceeding, and we believe that resolves the motion.

THE COURT: Fine.

MR. SINGH: Your Honor, the next matter on the agenda is the motion filed at docket number 16299 that was supplemented by the debtors on May 9th at docket number 16664 for authority to restructure the corporate organization of LBSF's wholly-owned subsidiary, 1271 LLC and to issue classes

of those securities pursuant to auctions.

Your Honor, as set forth in the motion, in order to monetize the municipal portfolio that's underlying the collateral default swap obligation, here, LBSF would reconstitute the organizational form of 1271 and issue classes of securities that relate to the referenced obligations. Those classes would then be sold to investors for the highest and best offers after auction.

Your Honor, the goal, here, is to maximize the value of the sizable portfolio. In order to do that, the debtors request that they be permitted to consummate the sales immediately after the auction subject to the consent of the creditors' committee to the purchase price. We think the process that will be undertaken will ensure the best -- that the estate realizes the best price for this portfolio.

And the motion also seeks authority to make some capital contributions of approximately totaling 3.5 million dollars to pay certain fees and expenses such as filing fees that may be incurred in connection with the transactions.

Your Honor, Mr. Ehrmann filed a declaration in support of the motion. He's here in court today if you have any questions. The creditors' committee has filed a statement in support and no other responses were filed. We request -- unless Your Honor has any questions, we request the Court enter the order.

THE COURT: I've reviewed the papers, as well as Mr. Ehrmann's declaration. One question that I had involved the role of the advisor, Morgan Stanley, in this process and why it is that it was thought appropriate to go to Morgan Stanley, as opposed to any other advisor. Was that a competitive process? How did that choice come about? Those are some of my questions. And I'm also interested in knowing whether or not this was something that could have been done by LAMCO.

MR. SINGH: Your Honor, to answer the first question, in terms of competitive process, as we set forth in the motion, 1271, this asset, the estate has been trying to monetize that for over a period of years, and there were conversations with other parties to monetize the asset. And in connection with those discussions, there were discussions with Morgan Stanley, and then, we believe, when we decided to move forward with this structure, that Morgan Stanley, in light of its experience, and particularly, in light of the investors that it would be able to bring in, was the appropriate party. There will be other parties, as the engagement letter sets forth that could be brought in to assist the estate and to make sure that the price is not going to be -- that we have to pay is not incremental to anything that would be agreed to be paid to Morgan Stanley.

In terms of your second question as to LAMCO, the estate is going to be involved in this process. The real issue here was the expertise of Morgan Stanley in terms of the

investors we think it can access, beyond what the estate can bring in. And in addition, their expertise in terms of just securitizing -- I shouldn't say securitizing -- in terms of issuing the classes of securities that we need to undertake here, the documentation, the process which they're very familiar with and have an expertise in.

THE COURT: I don't question their expertise, nor do I question whether it was appropriate to select them. It's not clear to me how they were selected and whether or not the fees that are being paid are fees that should escape attention.

That's one of my concerns. And I'd be interested in hearing from Mr. Ehrmann, who's here, as to the process that led to the selection of Morgan Stanley. I have no quarrel with that selection, and I'm also encouraged that the creditors' committee is supporting the transaction. But I want to make sure, even though it's a transaction that is not fetch any objections, that it's nonetheless one that's in all respects pure.

MR. SINGH: Certainly, Your Honor. And if -- should I just ask Mr. Ehrmann to come here and inform the Court?

THE COURT: I would appreciate hearing from him.

MR. SINGH: Sure.

THE COURT: And Mr. Ehrmann, I can just hear from you from the podium. You don't have to come to the witness stand.

This is -- I'm just looking for information.

MR. EHRMANN: Sure. Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning. If you could just tell me how Morgan Stanley came to be involved in this process.

MR. EHRMANN: Of course.

THE COURT: And how the fees were determined.

MR. EHRMANN: Okay. We actually, you know, this process, the book that we're trying to market is a very specialized book, and as such, the number of institutions that would have the capability and know-how and sales force necessary to actually market this book were limited. We did select a handful of institutions, broker-dealers, that would have that expertise and capability and approached them on this transaction. We had rather detailed discussion with a select group of three, two of which actually rejected to move forward based on complexity of the transaction, but also fees. had a process where we had a handful of institutions, we narrowed it down to three, and then we selected this one based on expertise and pricing. And so we actually believe -- we also worked closely with Houlihan Lokey in order to make sure that they agree that the fee that we're getting here is a, you know, fee that was arrived to after a competitive process.

THE COURT: And how was the fee determined?

MR. EHRMANN: The fee's broken up, you know, as I think Your Honor saw in the paper, the fee is broken up in three pieces. One is a structuring fee piece -- and it's

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really, Your Honor, it's a package which is essentially based on how successful we'll be in raising funds for these securities, but in addition to that, there's a protection fee of about, I think, 2.5 million dollars, which is merely based on the fact that putting this structure together is highly complex because it requires a securitization, selling securities in the marketplace. It's a somewhat atypical transaction. So the fee was based on two components, really. One was a percentage of actual sales proceeds raised, and two, a floor based on the structure of the transaction.

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate the clarification.

Thank you.

MR. EHRMANN: Thank you.

THE COURT: I'd like to hear from the creditors' committee on this.

MR. FLECK: Good morning, Your Honor. Evan Fleck of Milbank Tweed on behalf of the official committee. As Mr. Singh indicated, we are supporting the transaction. The committee actually, unlike some transactions where we say it's above the lowest point in the rating of reasonableness or it's acceptable, this is a transaction that the committee enthusiastically supports. We think it's a creative approach to monetize a portfolio that I think Mr. Ehrmann may have even, perhaps in modesty or otherwise, is suggesting is somewhat complicated; in the committee's view, it's very complicated and

as reflected in the fact that when the debtors and Houlihan Lokey, the committee's financial advisor went out to look for agents and other parties to assist in the monetization of the portfolio, it was quite difficult, and unlike traditional transactions that we've looked at for these cases where we had the ability to go out to a broad cross-section of the market to help us to, in this case, monetize transactions or implement other strategies here, that just wasn't available.

However, the issue that's caught the Court's attention with respect to the fees was certainly at the forefront of the committee's attention and they pushed aggressively on the committee's advisors who then pushed on Morgan Stanley and the debtors to make sure the fees were negotiated. They were at arm's-length, and that reductions -- there were several iterations of the negotiations to arrive at fees that the committee is supportive of and believe reflect appropriate fees for the complexity of the transaction and for the benefits that the transaction will provide to LBSF's estate and its creditors.

THE COURT: All right, thank you for that. It's approved.

MR. SINGH: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. GOLDBERG: Good morning, Your Honor. Lee Goldberg, Weil, Gotshal & Manges for the Chapter 11 debtors.

Your Honor, before the Court this morning is the third

item on the agenda, the motion of the debtors seeking authorization to implement procedures for the settlement of avoidance claims. Your Honor, the debtors have submitted a notice of revised proposed order and I have a blackline of that if Your Honor would like me to hand that up at this time.

THE COURT: Is that different from what appeared on the docket?

MR. GOLDBERG: It's what appeared on the docket, Your Honor.

THE COURT: If it's what appeared on the docket, I've seen it.

MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, as the debtors have often done in these cases, we're seeking authorization to implement procedures for settlement of avoidance claims that have been commenced by the debtors or that may be commenced by the debtors outside of your courtroom. The procedures set forth various thresholds for committee involvement as well as notice to the SIPA trustee and the U.S. trustee, and ultimately, court involvement at the highest threshold. Your Honor, we believe that the thresholds are reasonable and provide the appropriate level of involvement for all interested parties and keep matters that do not need to burden your docket outside of this courtroom.

THE COURT: Can you tell me how many of the avoidance claims are within the highest level?

MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, at this time, the debtors are still quantifying and evaluating many avoidance claims. At this time, I cannot provide you with a precise number that are at the highest level. At this time, many of the claims that the debtors have worked on have been at lower levels. At this point, the debtors anticipate that there may be claims at the highest levels but we're still in the process of evaluating that. THE COURT: Okay, well, here's, I quess, my question. It's not that I'm quibbling with what's another uncontested motion, but in order to determine the reasonableness of the various thresholds, it's often helpful to know on a stacked basis what number of claims or kinds of claims fall within the various thresholds. That's one of the ways that, I believe, that financial advisors determine the reasonableness of certain threshold numbers. 500 million is the top number here, isn't it? MR. GOLDBERG: I'm sorry, Your Honor. The top number's fifty million. THE COURT: Oh, fifty million. I had a decimal off. MR. GOLDBERG: Okay. THE COURT: So how do we know that fifty million's the right number? MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, the debtors have looked at the possible avoidance claims that have been told and that for

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which we have commenced actions, and the debtors believe that fifty million is an appropriate number that will provide parties with -- provide the creditors' committee with the appropriate level of input on the level one step down, and then for the higher level transactions that -- or, the higher level claims, the Court's involvement may be required. But at this time, it's difficult to say that what exactly the number of claims above that level will be as the debtors are still in that evaluation process.

THE COURT: Okay. Does the committee have anything to say on this? And perhaps you can illuminate me as to how these thresholds were derived?

MR. FLECK: Your Honor, Evan Fleck, once again, on behalf of the committee. We are supportive of the motion. The thresholds were the subject of a lot of discussion, debate, I mean, it's kind of the usual dance between a committee and a debtor.

THE COURT: But it had to have been informed by something, and it's hard for me to tell how you're able to determine that a particular number is anything but arbitrary at this point.

MR. FLECK: No, it was as a result of looking at the claims and having a better understanding of what the expected -- breaking up the portfolio to what we thought would be likely, how many claims within each category, the level of

sophistication or complexity, is a better word, for the claims, and basically the cost-benefit, also, analysis was part of it for really small claims where there's a small deviation potential between the claim and oversight of a particular matter, then we were comfortable that if it was a smaller claim amount, then the debtors could do that with less oversight from the committee or from the Court.

THE COURT: No, I actually encourage that. it's fine. My only question, and I'm not delving into the determination of these various breakpoints with a view to changing them as much as I'm trying to understand how they were developed and whether or not they bear any relationship to the actual claim amounts in the pool of avoidance claims.

MR. FLECK: Well, from our perspective, they do, Your Honor, because of our familiarity with the claims themselves. I mean, it wasn't as though there were a pile of claims and we just kind of broke them up and the limit of our -- the committee's understanding was this was the amount of the claim or the amount that's sought. We have been involved with the debtors in identifying claims to actually pursue, which claims we think have significant merit, which require more discovery before further consideration, and that helped to inform our decision as to what appropriate thresholds would be because we knew which claims fell into the different buckets that we had ultimately agreed upon with the debtors.

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THE COURT: I'm confused. Has there been an analysis as to the claims that are anticipated to fall within each of the breakpoints in the protocol that's being proposed here, and if so, who performed that analysis, and what claims are likely to fall in the fifty million and above range?

MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, that level of analysis was performed by the debtors. It was performed in consultation with the creditors' committee. Just to give you an idea of what sorts of avoidance claims are out there, there are a number of vendor claims that have been -- as Your Honor is aware, that were commenced at the deadline for commencing avoidance actions. As Your Honor is also aware, there were claims that were tolled. Many of those claims fall within the lowest and the second to lowest. Some fall into the third to lowest threshold, which is the negative notice threshold.

Those claims -- the vendor claims do not fall, for example, in the fifty million or above threshold.

Your Honor, there were some other claims that were identified by the debtors as being potential actions. The debtors have tolled with those parties. I don't feel it's appropriate to discuss what those particular claims may be at this time because of those tolling agreements; however, Your Honor, some of those claims were significant dollar amounts. And so the purpose setting the thresholds at the levels that they were at was a combination of what the debtors and the

creditors' committee felt like needed to be in front of this Court and where this Court would want to have some level of input.

As for the precise number of claims that the debtors may commence above the fifty million dollar threshold, Your Honor, I can't answer that question accurately because the debtors are still in the evaluation process. However, the debtors felt that was an appropriate number given the nature of the claims and the counterparties that the debtors were dealing with. And I would add that these are claim amounts; these aren't settlement amounts. So to the extent that the debtors felt like the Court would want to have a say in whether a preference or a fraudulent transfer action was going to be brought against some party and it involved a high dollar figure, the debtors felt like the Court would want to be involved, and the debtors, in fact, set what may have been a low threshold for the Court's involvement at that level and didn't set something higher, as Your Honor said 500 million dollars before; the debtors set something that we felt was more conservative and would give the Court a higher level of oversight over claims that may be -- what even in this case are not necessarily the highest dollars that we've seen in this courtroom but are, as far as avoidance actions go, high dollar claims.

THE COURT: Okay. I guess I've heard enough. It's

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approved. I think it's consistent with a pattern in earlier orders relating to orderly case management to remove more routine matters from the 9019 process and the need for hearings.

One aspect here which you've highlighted is the role for the Court has been predicated upon the claim amount, not the amount of the settlement, not the percentage of the settlement relative to the claim amount. And I'm simply going to rely upon the involvement of the creditors' committee and the good communication that appears to exist in reference to this subject as the means to make sure that, as to those settlements that are below the threshold for court approval, that the parties will be doing everything they can to maximize value for the estate.

MR. GOLDBERG: And that's been a guiding principle,

Your Honor. And if I may, as to the percentage amounts, there
is -- I would just draw Your Honor's attention to the fact that
in the second to highest threshold, there is an opportunity for
the debtors to come into court if the debtors desire to settle
for below a certain percentage amount and seek the Court's
approval of such a settlement.

THE COURT: Okay. Fine. It's approved. Thank you.

MR. GOLDBERG: Thank you, Your Honor. My colleague,
Richard Krasnow, will present the next motion.

MR. KRASNOW: Good morning, Your Honor. Richard

Krasnow, Weil, Gotshal & Manges on behalf of the debtors.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. KRASNOW: Your Honor, I'm pleased to appear before the Court today in support of the debtors' motion which appears on docket number 16254 which is the debtors' motion seeking approval of a settlement of claims asserted by New York State with respect to corporate franchise tax, the asserted claims of which are approximately 1.2 billion dollars, of which approximately a billion dollars have been asserted as priority claims. The settlement contemplates that those claims would be allowed in the amount of approximately -- not approximately -- in the amount of 153 million dollars and would be satisfied by payment of approximately 144 million dollars, the differential being due to a credit which would be applied against the allowed claim.

Your Honor, the motion, as well as the declarations filed in connection therewith, that is the declaration of Mr.

Jeffrey Ciongoli, a managing director and director of global tax at LBHI, as well as the declaration of Jack Kramer, a principal of PricewaterhouseCoopers who assisted the debtors in connection with the analysis of the tax claims and the negotiations with the state that led to the settlement, all describe in some detail the claims themselves, the nature of the dispute, the issues attendant to the dispute, the reasons why the debtors believe that this, from the debtors'

perspective, is an excellent settlement. No doubt the state correctly believes it is a very good settlement for the State of New York. As noted, Your Honor, the settlement contemplates a payment which would be paid now, not upon emergence, and that was a significant component of the discussions which led to the resolution here.

Your Honor, unless the Court has questions, I won't go through the arcane tax issues attendant to the dispute and the arcane tax issues that would be attendant to any litigation. I would simply note, Your Honor, that this is, indeed, an uncontested motion and, indeed, the three pleadings that were filed in response to this motion either were very much in support of the settlement -- and those were filed by the creditors' committee and the ad hoc group -- or were not in opposition to the settlement, which was what was filed by the trustee.

Those three pleadings, in fact, focus -- beyond saying they supported the settlement or had no objection as to the supports, they do indicate the reasons for that position, but they focus more so on a separate issue attendant to this settlement. LBHI is jointly and severally liable for all of these taxes, and that is the reason why LBHI will be making the payment. However, while it is jointly and severally liable with respect to all of the taxes that are attributable to those members of the tax group that are New York taxpayers, in fact,

there are various elements of these taxes that are attributable to various other Lehman entities. And consequently, in the motion, we do indicate that we will be seeking to allocate appropriate portions of the tax payment to other Lehman entities, and so there was great focus in our discussions with the committee and the ad hoc group and, to a certain extent, with respect to LBI as to that process. We are not, today, seeking approval of any such allocation, and as a result of that, the discussions that we had with these parties really centered on certain language which is reflected in a revised, proposed order which was filed with the Court on Monday in both a clean and blackline form to make it clear that all of the rights and claims with respect to that allocation, as well as any defenses that there may be to the allocation itself, as well as any priority is fully preserved, and we have agreed that at the appropriate time when we have made a -- in our view, a final determination as to what that allocation should be, and whatever priorities we believe are appropriate with respect to that allocation, which will be an allocation made, I should note, not only amongst the -- certain of the Chapter 11 debtors, but there are nondebtors as to whom we believe there is liability, LBI as well, that at the appropriate time, we will file a notice with the Court reflecting what we believe is appropriate.

The only observation I would make is that at LBI's

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request, we have made it clear that whatever orders may be entered by this Court --

(Loud noise in background)

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MR. KRASNOW: I feel like a need for Novocain.

THE COURT: If this continues, we're going to take a break, go upstairs, and yell at the people doing that.

MR. KRASNOW: A Novocain order. Your Honor, to make it clear that any order that is entered in the Chapter 11 cases cannot be an allowance or determination with respect to any claim that LBHI might have against LBI with respect to its share of the settlement payment, and that is one of --

THE COURT: Just one second.

Could one of you go inside, make sure that Vito knows what's going on upstairs and make sure that they stop?

Okay. I just don't want it to repeat.

MR. KRASNOW: Your Honor, all of those changes that I've alluded to are reflected in the blackline. Your Honor, Messrs. Kramer and Ciongoli are in the courtroom, should the Court have any questions with respect to what is set forth in their declarations. But as I said, I believe that the motions and those declarations set forth in some details all of the issues attendant to the dispute and the settlement, and we would request that based on all of those pleadings, Your Honor approve this settlement and the payment that we are seeking to make to the state in furtherance of the settlement.

Page 24 THE COURT: Okay, I'm certainly prepared to approve 1 2 I thought that the ad hoc group's comments were more in 3 the nature of a reservation of rights with respect to the 4 allocation. 5 MR. KRASNOW: That's correct, Your Honor. They also, 6 I believe, indicated their support for the settlement, as well. 7 THE COURT: Is there anyone who wishes to be heard in connection with this matter? 8 9 Apparently not. It's approved. 10 MR. KRASNOW: Thank you, Your Honor. MR. PEREZ: Good morning, Your Honor. Alfredo Perez. 11 12 I'm the -- I think I'm the last person on the docket for this 13 morning. Your Honor, this is -- what I thought was a routine 14 15 motion when I filed it on March 25th, 2009. It had to do with 16 the Fleet --17 THE COURT: I think we're going to take a five-minute 18 break, and I'm just going to make sure that whoever's doing the 19 work upstairs knows that there's a hearing going on here that's 20 being interrupted. And I don't want it to happen while we're 21 talking. So we'll take a five-minute break, and we'll see if 22 we can get them to stop. 23 MR. PEREZ: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 (Recess from 10:33 a.m. until 10:40 a.m.) 25 THE COURT: Be seated. I can almost assure you

there'll be no noise.

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MR. PEREZ: We confirmed that in your absence.

Your Honor, Alfredo Perez on behalf of the debtors.

Your Honor, this is a motion that was filed originally in March of 2009. At the time of Lehman's filing, it had a fleet of corporate aircraft; I believe one of Mr. Marsal's first directives was to sell that aircraft. It took some time; there were two GIVs, a Dassault Falcon 50, and a Sikorsky --

THE COURT: I believe Mr. Miller was asked a question about this during the movie, Inside Job.

MR. PEREZ: So those were all gone. And EFI was the party who basically managed those assets for Lehman. participated in the sale, they basically extended post-petition credit, they did the work. This motion was filed at the time that the last asset was pending sale, so it was filed contemporaneously with -- the Sikorsky hadn't been sold yet; there was a motion pending for that. What we were going to do was assume the contracts, pay, it's -- I think, it's actually out-of-pocket 237,000 dollars, so this -- today, you've had high numbers and low numbers, and then terminate the contracts. Obviously, as a result of the passage of time, we've had -- EFI filed five proofs of claim that will be expunded with this There has been some analysis made of payments that were made within the last ninety days, so there's a paragraph in the revised form of order which preserves everybody's rights,

claims, and defenses vis-a-vis any potential payments. And the actual contracts expired by their terms in September of -- I'm sorry, in November of last year. So we can't assume them since they're expired. Your Honor --

THE COURT: I know this resulted in part from an objection by the creditors' committee, but what isn't clear to me is why so much time went by.

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, two reasons, primarily, and they basically had to do with the form that we were doing it. Had we assumed the contracts, any potential avoidance liability would have gone away, and there had just been discussion about that back and forth as to the relative merits and -- because part of what we had undertaken to do was to assume the contracts for that reason. So that's part of the reason why a lot of the time went by, Your Honor. And this has been on the docket -- I mean, we've been kicking it --

THE COURT: It's been over two years.

MR. PEREZ: It's been over two years, Your Honor. It think it's one of the oldest motions pending.

THE COURT: It is. And in part, for that reason, I hesitate to say what I'm about to say. In effect, the revised form of order which you're now seeking calls for relief in connection with a motion which is so out of date by virtue of changed circumstances that it's tough to match the order to the original motion. And I have a question as to whether or not

the relief that's being now sought, the payment of 237,500 dollars, would have been requested at all in an environment in which the contracts were not the subject of an original assumption motion which is now moot. So my question is procedural. If you were going to bring on a motion today to obtain authority to make this payment, what would that motion look like?

MR. PEREZ: Your Honor, it would be a motion to pay an administrative expense for value added to the estate during the period. And if the Court will recall, the creditors' committee objection said we don't think you should assume the contracts. But it also said in the second rung, there may be an appropriate payment here as a result of the post-petition services that were conducted. And Your Honor, the main thing that EFI did was they could have come into court before any of these sales and said, you've got to assume our contract. We've got people out there that are doing the work; we're moving your aircraft. We had to move one to California so that people could test it. So, I mean, they clearly did the work. orders authorized payment of pre-petition, in essence, amounts that had been accrued on those planes that they had been liable for, but it didn't really pay the charges that occurred as a result of the sale of all of the aircraft. So it would have been a motion for payment of an administrative expense for actual benefit to the estate.

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THE COURT: Okay. And the creditors' committee says what?

MR. FLECK: Your Honor, good morning again. Evan

Fleck on behalf of the committee. The committee is comfortable

with the relief that is now being sought. The committee

obviously had an objection; it was the first objection in the

case to a motion that we just didn't think was -- didn't make

sense to assume these contracts. We still stand by that

position, although now there's further support because they've

expired, so --

THE COURT: So they can't be assumed.

MR. FLECK: That's right. But we do think, and part of the reason, as Mr. Perez alluded to or suggested, part of the reason for delay was going through on a line-by-line basis the actual benefit that was provided to the estate by EFI.

We're comfortable that the benefit is at least at the level that is being sought by the debtors to pay them now, and for that reason, we will -- the committee's comfortable withdrawing the objection and supporting the payment.

THE COURT: There's someone standing and apparently wishes to say something about this.

MR. WHITE: Yes, Your Honor. It's Randolph White.

I'm of counsel to McBreen & Kopko. Just thought Your Honor

should know, I'm representing Executive Fliteways, Inc. And
only for the Court's benefit, although this wasn't before the

Court and heard and decided over the course of the last couple of years, we have been actively involved, particularly over the last several months, providing a tremendous amount of information and material to the creditors' committee, and I believe based on that information, they've been assured as to the quality, the exemplary, in fact, nature of the services that were rendered and the tremendous value that my client provided as a consequence to the estate. So it was a -- they were a tough party to convince, but I think we met that burden, and for that reason, it's really a question of business judgment that the debtor has behind this motion. And we ask, obviously, that it be approved. It was resolved after a great deal of negotiation, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, it's approved. I recognize in approving this that, in effect, I am approving a payment that no longer ties to the original purpose of the motion because of the passage of time and the changed circumstances, but given the support of the creditors' committee and the lack of controversy surrounding the work that was performed and the entitlement to the administrative expense, it's approved.

MR. PEREZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WHITE: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Is there anything more for this morning?

MR. PEREZ: I don't believe, Your Honor.

Page 30 THE COURT: We're adjourned to the 2 o'clock calendar this afternoon. (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 10:49 AM)

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